



STUDENT ID NO						

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2015/2016

TIF 2721/TSE 2351 – INTRODUCTION TO FORMAL METHODS

(All sections / Groups)

18 NOV 2015 2.30 PM – 4.30 PM (2 HOURS)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

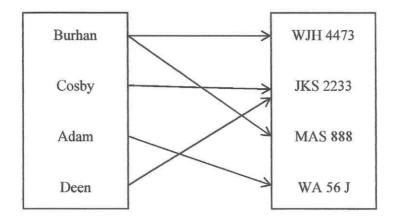
- 1. This Question paper consists of 5 pages with 5 Questions only, excluding the cover page.
- 2. Attempt FOUR out of FIVE questions. All questions carry equal marks and the distribution of the marks for each question is given.
- 3. Please print all your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

Question 1 (4+2+4 marks)

- a. List all the elements of the following:
 - i. $\mathbb{P}\{2,4\}$
 - ii. PPØ
 - iii. $\{1\} \times \{2, 3\}$
 - iv. $\{n: \mathbb{Z} \mid n > 0 \land n < 10 \land n \mod 2 = 0\}$
- b. "Existing applications of formal methods include: the use of probability theory in performance modeling; the use of context-free grammars in compiler design; the use of the relational calculus in database theory."

What are the advantages of the application of mathematics in formal specification?

c. Examine the relation driver assignment below:



- i. What are the ordered pairs of the relation?
- ii. What is the range of the relation?
- iii. What is driver_assignment~(| {MAS 888} |)?
- iv. Is the relation a function? Explain.

Question 2 (4+2+4 marks)

a. You are given two Z schemas A and B as defined below. Construct $A \wedge B$. Show all the necessary steps.

$$A \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} c, d : \mathbb{N} \\ E : \mathbb{P} \mathbb{Z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} c, f: \mathbb{Z} \\ S: \mathbb{P} \mathbb{N} \\ | c > f*13 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b. What is schema composition? Why is schema composition useful?
- c. You are given two Z schemas M and P as defined below. Construct M; P. Show all the necessary steps.

$$M \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} x!, s, s', y! : \mathbb{N} \\ s' = s - x! ; \\ s = y! \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} x?, s, s': \mathbb{N} \\ | s < x?; \\ s' = 17-s \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 3 (1+3+3+3 marks)

A tuition center is attempting to design a system that keeps track of the tutors and classes in the center. A *tutor* may teach many classes and a *class* is taught by various tutors.

- a. Define two types: Person is the set of all people. Class is the set of all classes.
- b. Specify a state schema for the system called *Tuition*. The state schema must include the following state information:
 - The set of all classes in the tuition center (allClasses)
 - The set of all registered tutors in the tuition center (allTutors)
 - The relation called assign, which models the relation between tutors and classes they teach

Include two appropriate state invariants for the state schema.

- c. Specify (using Z notation) an operation called *Assignment* that adds a registered tutor to a class.
- d. Specify (using Z notation) an operation called *SearchTutor*, which given a class name (*cls?*), displays the set of tutors for the class (*tutors!*).

Question 4 (4+3+3 marks)

a. The following table shows the number of students categorized by their ethnicity in a school.

Ethnic	Number of students		
Malay	72		
Chinese	69		
Indian	65		
Others	29		

The table above can be represented (in Z notation) using a bag. Specify a function (in Z notation) that returns the total number of students in the school.

b. Three sequences, X, Y and Z are defined as follows:

$$X = \langle 9,7,5,3,1 \rangle$$

 $Y = \langle 10,20,30 \rangle$
 $Z = \langle 34,76,90,45 \rangle$

Find the following:

- i. $head(X) \cap tail(Y)$
- ii. dom $(Z \cap X)$
- iii. $rev(Y \cap Z)$

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c. What is data reification? Describe the importance of data reification in formal specification.

Question 5 (3+4+3 marks)

- a. Determine if the following Hoare triples are true or false. Substantiate your answer.
 - i. $\{n \ge 0\} \land (n^2 > 28)\} m := n + 1; m := m * m \{m \ne 36\}$
 - ii. $\{x = y\}$ if (x = 0) then x := y + 1 else z := y + 1 $\{(x = y + 1) \lor (z = x + 1)\}$
 - iii. $\{true\}\ x := y + 1\ \{z = 1\}$
- b. One of the processes in developing and using formal specification is to carefully divide specifications among broad classes, such as functionality, operations, behavior and interface.

Give a short description on the four classes: functionality, operations, behavior and interface.

- c. "Formal specifications serve only to clearly state system requirements."
 - i. Describe why software developers must maintain high-level abstraction.

(2 marks)

ii. List four aspects which should not be included in formal specification to maintain high-level abstraction.

(1 mark)

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